slight breezes that nearly niways

ton for one donar a surret, whose apples not so good are being sold to Washington consumers for \$1 a bushel—three times as much. Of course the abatement of smoke can never narrow the great gap which exists between producers' prices and consumers'

prices.
Tomorrow—Controlling the Smoke
Nuisance Abroad.

From The Herald Of

Charles W. Baine came in this morning on the Santa Fe from Socorro, N. M.

The advance agent of the "Finne-gan's Ball" company arrived on the

Tom Dunn arrived on the Santa Fe

this morning from a short hunting trip up the road.

Mr. Goodman, of the El Paso grocery

firm came in on the T. P. this morn-ing from St. Louis and other eastern

Wheels for the two logging cars of the E. P. & N. E., which have been in the Santa Fe yards for some time past, arrived yesterday and were placed on

Four cars of Mexican oranges came in over the Central yesterday. The country is receiving a great many of

those oranges this year and they are of a good quality.

Col. Stevenson, owner of the famous Organ mines of New Mexico, was a passenger this morning on the Santa Fe for Organ, N. M., from which point he will go out to his mining property.

The officials of the El Paso & North-

easiern roud will run an excursion over their line next Thursday, Thanks-fiving flay, to Alamogordo. The El Paso team will play the crack Alamogordo team and a good game is ex-

S. P. today.

This Date 1898

Years Ago To-

Tuesday, November Nineteenth, 1912.

More Than the Total Tariff Tax VER \$420,000,000 a year are lost to the farmers of this country-and therefore almost as directly lost to the consumers of farm productsthrough the ravages of insect pests. And a large part of the loss could be stopped if the birds which prey on destructive insects were conserved from wanton slaughter.

Valuable birds are being slaughtered every year by the tens of millions, in the name of sport, fashion, or alleged market demand.

Up to now, most of the conservation of birds that has been enforced by law has been the result of agitation by sportsmen who wished to save enough birds to shoot at each year and a few more to reproduce their kind. Practically no demand has ever come from farmers, who are the most direct losers through the general destruction of bird life, or from the general public, which loses the most, though indirectly, through the impairment of crops and the consequent higher prices for all farm products.

As the birds decrease, the insect pests increase, according to a fixed law of nature. In a single year, 1900, 2,577,000 acres of wheat were destroyed in Indiana and Ohio by the Hessian fly. The loss of cereal crops alone through the ravages of insects is estimated by the department of agricultural department to be \$200,000,000 per year.

Other estimates by the department of agriculture, of the annual loss to farmers through insect pests, which might be largely prevented through the conservation of bird life, are: Hay \$53,000,000, cotton \$60,000,000, truck crops \$53,000,000, fruit \$27,000,000, farm woodlots \$11,000,000.

The codling moth and other apple pests cost growers over \$8,000,000 a year for spraying and \$12,000,000 more in loss of apple crop. The chinch bug in wheat costs \$20,000,000 a year. The cotton boll weevil costs \$20,000,000 a year. Grasshoppers, cutworms, army worms, and the other insects that destroy growing crops make up the overwhelming total of \$420,000,000 annual loss to farmers through the bugs that the birds would to a large extent destroy if they were let live.

One hundred and fifty-four species of birds are legally classed as game birds, yet many of these feed upon noxious insects and would be of immense value to agriculture if allowed to multiply. Most of the songbirds live on insects and are direct friends of the farmer. Most of the birds of brilliant plumage that are shot to decorate women's hats are valuable as insect destroyers. In a single small Louisiana parish 10,000 robins a day are wantonly slaughtered during the shooting season, which lasts several weeks. In seven states-all in the south by the wayrebins are regularly slaughtered for food or wantonly for "sport." Yet their food is 40 percent noxious insect pests. In more than half the states, doves may be legally slaughtered. The hobwhite quail lives chiefly on the seeds of noxious weeds and pirate grasses, having no equal in respect to his beneficent riddance of cultivated areas from destructive growths. Yet in practically every state the species is allowed to be shot as "game," and in some states the quail is already practically extinct.

The tiny purple martin, a member of the swallow family, lives almost entirely on destructive insects, and is one of the most valuable of all birds to the cotton planter and the farmer. Yet he is allowed by law in many southern states to be shot for food, and the species is being rapidly exterminated. The nighthawk feeds exclusively on insects, but it is being exterminated by sportsmen. The loggerhead shrike is probably the champion of all the pest destroyers, 87 percent of its food being noxious insects and destructive rodents. The golden woodpecker makes 56 percent of its food of insects that destroy the trees of forests and orchards. Yet this bird is being shot and eaten in many states.

Bills for the protection of migratory game birds have been dragging along in congress for many years without success. Now a bill is before the senate to protect all migratory birds which feed chiefly on insects. The bill should by all means pass, as it is the only measure that is framed to meet the real need of the situation. The migratory birds move thousands of miles in a season, and cover dozens of states. State laws cannot reach the problem; especially since some states are so slow about awakening to the danger of imminent extinction of many valuable species.

The Referendum Again

Part O WHAT extremes of absurdity the "initiative and referendum"-particularly the latter-can go in practice is well illustrated by the submitting to the people of Oregon, under the referendum act, of a bill passed by the last legislature carrying the following title: "An act to provide for a uniform percentage in the relationship of the classification ratings, to provide for the establishment of minimum carload rates, to fix the maximum rate on the basis of the less than carload rate of the article, and the minimum carload rate that may be charged on carload shipments of property, the rate upon which the carload rates shall be compiled, and prescribing penalties for the violation of the act." Among other things, the bill provides that when the minimum carload weight is less than 20,000 lbs, the carload rate shall not exceed 70 percent of the less than carload rate; when between 20,000 and 30,000 lbs., 59 percent of the L. C. L. rate; when between 30,000 and 40,000 lbs., 50 percent, and when between 40,000 and

The state railway commission tried hard to defeat the bill, declaring that it was class legislation of the rankest kind, benefiting solely the big shippers and wholesale and jobbing interests, and being directed against the distributor.

Though the bill would have advanced some rates, the railways fought it because they objected to establishing any rule of rate making that took only the weight factor into consideration.

Since the railroads were agin the bill, the peanut politicians were of course for it, and enough voters went after the peanuts to adopt the bill. The Portland Oregonian, a conservative but progressive paper says, "The phases and extent of the bill were beyond the comprehension of even railroad men and rate experts, and could not have been understood by the people."

The steady pressure brought to bear through state legislatures to reduce the revenues of railroads and at the same time to increase the cost of operating them, can have only one effect-to discourage railway building in the states dominated by the radical element of narrow vision.

Woodrow Wilson walks among the lilies today-in Bermuda. The bed of roses comes after the fourth of March; some time after.

It has been definitely established that the Thanksgiving proclamation was written before the late election. Therefore its sincerity is not to be questioned.

One-Sentence Philosophy

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

(Chicago News.) Impatience is the father of inefficlency.
Truth is stranger than section and

Truth is stranger than fletion and equally dangerous.

People are always doing things they would condemn in others.

If a man and wife are one it is because they are tied for first place.

A listener may hear good of himself—after talking into a phonograph.

And a tricky man, like a worn-out deck of cards, is hard to deal with.

No mater how young you are, you are probably old enough to know better.

When a woman shrugs her shoulders

When a woman shrugs her shoulders at the mention of another woman's name it's a sign she can tell some-When a man tells you that his word is as good as his bond it doesn't ne-

arily imply that his bond is any

GLORE SIGHTS.

and seemed well pleased. He stated to serveral that he believed he would stay here for some time.

On Thursday morning, Joslin took here for some time. On Thursday morning, Joslin took here for some time. On Thursday morning, Joslin took here for some time. On Thursday morning, Joslin took here for some time. On Thursday morning, Joslin took here for some time. On Thursday morning, Joslin took here for some time. On Thursday morning, Joslin took here for some time. On Thursday morning, Joslin took has prospecting pick, and in his shirt sleeves started out scross the country to look at some nearby claims. He was some its some of the Brash apple orchard about two miles from Patagonia, where he stopped and talked with Mr. and Mrs. Brash and tolked with Mr. and Mrs. Brash and talked with Mr. and Mrs. Brash and talked with Mr. and Mrs. Brash and talked with Mr. and was coing to cut across to 'the high peak,' northeast of the Brash apple orchard about two miles from Patagonia, where he stopped and talked with Mr. and Mrs. Brash and talked with Mr. and Mrs. Brash and talked with Mr. and Mrs. Brash and talked with Mrs. Brash here talked to talk talked with Mrs. Brash and talked with Mrs. Brash here talked to talk talked with Mrs. Brash here talked to talked with Mrs. Brash here talked to talked with Mrs. Br

QUARER MEDITATIONS, (Philadelphia Record.) Touth wins in the long run. Lies are

Every cloud may have a silver lining, ut the trouble is they are so far away. The coal dealer does his business ex-lusively with people who have money

DENATURED POEM | After the Trouble | By Walt Mason UNCLE WALT'S

H, NOW the vanquished statesman kicks and murmurs while the victor sings; but let's lorget stale politics, and try to think of helpful things. If any man rears up and tries to thrush the threadbare issues o'er, let's biff him once betwixt the eyes and take him home upon a door. The land the dippy eagle guards without our efforts can make good; let's take the tin cans from the yards, and bank the house, and whack up wood. Let's see the kids have decent rags when to the school house they parade; our old palladiums and flags and bulwarks do not need our aid. Let's fill our homes with true delight and see the wives and children laugh, while Freedom on her mountain height is sitting for a photograph. Let's help the wife who daily slaves among her tubs and pots and pans, the while the spangled banner waves above a crowd of also rans. Let's quit this thing of talking big of Vital Themes and Peepul's woes, and give some bedding to the pig, and put away the garden hose. Oh, let us for a while e sane and fix the porch and mend the pump, and let the musty old campaign lie dead and rotting at the dump.

DARK DEEDS

The Herald's Daily Short Story

he stopped very suddenly, becaus the dimly discernible form of a rabbi-racing in from the field without, ba-

bounced clean into him, knocking him and itself, kicking over and over.

The rabbit picked itself up in a flash, and shot away up a rabbit tunnel that ran through the tangled herbage. But the polecat had no time to attend to the offender. Something

eise was following hard on the rab-bit's hoels, and the polecat had barely time to fling himself sideways

That fight lasted 35 seconds.

The animal was a polecat, a has for the polecat, he raced off along a hedge, and did not stop until he was some 700 yards away. Then very large, very dark ferret. which in fact it is, being being the wild ancestor of the domesticated ferret. It was—or he was, to be correct—very low and long, with a bushy tail and a flat, cruel head, and such absurdly short, though strong, legs that when he ran he had to gallop and arch his back. He was a very bloodthirsty member of the wild, and very plucky, and it almost seemed as is nature had made up her mind that he could not be mistaken for any other and more gentle creature, behe could not be mistaken for any other and more gentle creature, because he carried about with him an odor which was simply awful—the sort of smell that you don't forget. And that was why he had been given, also the name of the "foul-mart."

The polecat passed on downhill. Most of the wild hunters are very active, but the polecat is untiring, persevering, degged rather than active. I suppose this is why he missed his final rush at a hare an hour later, after a fine stalk, and also his spring at a beautiful lyre tailed black cock roosting on a low bough half an hour

coosting on a low bough half an hour later than that. Finally he came upon a stream. He had indeed left the Mors above him and come to a muddy pool, where he waited, standing in the shallows and shade out of the glare of the mountleht.

and shade out of the glare of the moonlight.

He had nor been there long, keeping quite motionless the while, before noises began to be heard. They resembled the sound made by a waiking stick being poked into the mud and withdrawn again. It was the sound made by eels poking their heads into the mud round the edge of the pool after worms, in actual fact.

Slowly they came nearer. You could see the water bubble where the anaky heads glided. The polecat did

anaky heads glided. The polecat did not move. He waited with eyes grow-

not move. He waited with eyes growing rod—as is the custom with his tribe when they grow angry or excited—and suddenly he pounced.

Now the pelecat had meant to pounce on an eel, but even as his feet cleared the surface of the water a sound on the bank above caught his quick ears. It was the loud snap of a twig instantly, and actually in middeap, the pelecat twisted himself in the air, and, landing on the bank, sideways, instead of on the eel forward, as he had first intended to do, darted into the shadows.

EXCITEMENT OVER

unother party scouring the country try-ing to locate Joslin. Mr. Harrun sent riders up to the World's Fair camp, to

Harshaw and Washington camp to try and find some trace of the lost mining

and find some trace of the lost mining man.

From all appearances Joslin was a man of considerable travel and mining experience and made a good many acquaintances during his short stay in Patagonia. He was a takented musician. He evidently came to stay some time as he brought a large trunk, valide and traveling bag and a large number of mining and geological books.

A MISSING MAN

REWARDS KINDNESS BY MAKING ESCAPE

cast. Joslin claimed to have been con- he was bringing on regulation from nected with prominent Canadian min- Los Angeles on the charge of obtaining people and said that he had made ing money under false prétences, had a stake in the Porcupine rush about made his escape somewhere between two years ago and that after the fire Tucumcari and Vega. Texas, 40 miles he lost considerable money, but man- west of Amarilio. It is said that the aged to get some of it back after a man under arrest was a boyhood chum cond strike of gold near Porcupine. of the officer and as he had his wife second strike of gott hear forengine. When he left Canada he came to Douglas and Nacozari and stayed a few days, intending to fit out a party and go on a trip up the Yaqui river to look for some gold. While in Nacozari he learned of the unsettled conditions in the interior and concluded to abandon the trip. with him he was not bandcuffed, in orier to spare him this further hamilia-ion, it being believed that he would not stempt escape. When his custodian recoped anlesp, the prisoper, it is said.

the trip.

When in Nacozari he got word from Canada to come to Patagonia and look over the country with a view of getting hold of some ellver-copper properties. He reached here last Tuesday and met a number of mining men in the district and seemed well pleased. He stated to several that he believed he would stay here for some time.

used by the Dodson dray company.

CAUSE OF HIGH COST OF LIVING.

New York, Nov. 19.—Professor Irvis Fisher of Tale university told the members of the New York Manufac-turers association in Brocklyn that the high cost of living was due primarily to what he termed gold inflation and credit infintion.

to what he termed gold inflation and credit infintion.

"As these two influences, gold and credit, are closely related," said the political economist, "we may unite them in the one word inflation.

"The weight of the gold dollar remains fixed but its value of purchasing power does not. To be so careful alout the size of the gold dollar and so indifferent to its purchasing power is as absurd as it would be to stipulate carefully to the size of the package containing breakfast cereals, but to

containing breakfast cereals, but to take no notice of how much cereal it really contains.

"During the last fifteen years al-though the gold dollar has remained the same in size its purchasing power has fallen to two thirds of the dollar of 15 years are. of 15 years ago.

SAY PHYSICIANS SLOW IN RECORDING BIRTHS.

As one grows older, he would halo to live in a country where it showed enough to suit a boy.

It is not theory that speeches seldom are sufficiently important to warrant printing them in book form.

We down are this sensible. Skirts one set on the streets are rarely as tight as those outlined in the fashion mass. "I kick a good deal, but ont so much as I used to before finding out how very little it was apt to help matters."

Expected the time as the brought a large trunk, which is a girl is sufering from malarin or is merely in love.

Whenever makes the mare go. If you have the statement of the dilatory recording of births, the city health department. Monday the blooks.

It isn't till be swears of that the average man know enough to get in out of the well.

At the age of 16 you can never tell whether a girl is sufering from malarin or is merely in love.

Whenever makes the mare go. If you have returned from a 17 day.

"I kick a good deal, but ont so much as I used to before finding out how very little it was apt to help matters."

Expected a good many acquaintances during his short stay in Patageonia. He was a talented musician. He evidently came to stay some time as he brought a large trunk, valise and traveling bag and a large months after the lime as he brought a large trunk, valise and traveling bag and a large trunk.

Money makes the merely in love.

We have makes the mane go. If you be the whom at the city health department. Monday the blooks.

HAD PLEASANT HINT.

Mr. and Mrs. Mark Gibson and son vyron, have returned from a 17 day.

When are the statement of the dilatory recording of births, to the for the dilatory the care must of the city health department. Monday the blooks.

HAD PLEASANT HINT.

Mr. and Mrs. Mark Gibson and son vyron, have returned from a 17 day to the city health department. Monday the blooks.

Whenever makes t

SMOKE IS CAUSE OF THOUSANDS OF DEATHS

London Authorities Attribute Much of Famous Fogs to Heavy Clouds of Smoke-Soot From Factory Stacks Kills Vegetation. -By FREDERIC J. HASKIN. -

ASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 18.—
The harmful effects of smoke on health, vegetation, and veather are abundantly proved by exerience both in America and Europe. The great Pensylvania anthracite initiative was on, and many parts of he country were forced to substitute off for hard coal, cases of suspecteding disease increased with the literated in the settlement of the arrival and form of the amount of smoke given off is not enough to elog the atmosphere, but premise itself to be dispersed by the first the settlement of the arrival and first the recess that nearly always. weather are abundantly proved by experience both in America and Europe. When the great Pensylvania anthracite

When the great Pensylvania authracite cial strike was on, and many parts of the country were forced to substitute soft for hard coal, cases of suspected lung disease increased with the increased use of bituminous coal, and after the settlement of the strike and the return to anthracite, they decreased again in proportion to the change from bituminous to hard coal.

Cities where soft coal is burned in large quantities, on both sides of the Atlantic, bear witness to the harmful effects of smoke upon health by showing abnormal death rates from lung and bronchial diseases. So often impermeable to the health-giving ultraviloet rays of light which are nature's most efficient germicide, the smoke palls not only destroy health by filling the lungs with soot, but by allowing myrlads of germs to flourish where they might be killed could the sunbeams reach the earth.

Fogs Increase Denik Rate.

For instance, it has been demonstrated that the zerm of tuberculouis

willost rays of light which are nature's most efficient germicide, the smoke palls not only destroy health by filling the lungs with soot, but by allowing nyriads of germs to flourish where they might be killed could the sunbeams reach the earth.

Fogs increase Denih Rate.

For instance, it has been demonstrated that the germ of tuberculouss dies much more quickly when the sungets a fair chance at it than when it is held in check by smoke. London austorities attribute much of the famous London fogs to the heavy clouds of black smoke that hang over the city, and it always has been noticed that when these great fogs come the death rate goes up. During one famous fogmore than 2000 people were added to the usual death list in three weeks, and it was estimated that there were 20, of the most of the grown of the famous fogmore than 2000 people were added to the usual death list in three weeks, and it was estimated that there were 20, of the finest quality are being sold by farmers within 150 miles of Washington consumers for \$1 a bushel trict, and five-eighths in Westminster. The average distance that objects could be seen from the summit of St. Paul's or

barely time to fling himself sideways before that something came blundering in upon him.

The creature was very excited over the chase, and I suppose the change from the moonlit field to the inky black hedge deceived it. Anyway, its whiskers brushed the polecat's tail as he slithered out of the way, and perhaps it thought he was the rabbit. Quick as lightning it struck with bared claws, and inflicted a gridfron red tear two inches long across the polecat's flank.

New polecats are bloodthirsty brigands and murderers, but they are no cowards. In an instant the polecat had turned on himself and buried his fangs in the other beast's throat, and The average distance that objects could be seen from the summit of St. Pau's or Westminster palace tower during the winter months was reported by the same bureau to be less than half a mile It was also demonstrated that lubercu-lar disease increased heavily with the rise of Manchester as a factory city. How Smoke Causes Fog.

rise of Manchester as a factory city.

How Smeke Causes Fog.

The method by which smoke causes fog is an interesting natural phenomenon. The nucleus of every tiny droplet of water is, of course, a tiny speck of dust. This little droplet, in a smoky region, floating along on the atmosphere, gradually becomes coated with a minute film of sooty tar. This coating services to retard evaporation, and hence causes the fog much longer than it would if it were simply a fog made up of uncoated particles of moisture. Because the heavy clouds of smoke above the fog bold back the rays of the sun, they have a much more limited power to attack and disperse the fog. Careful tests have served to give some idea of how much the sun's power fangs in the other beast's throat, and the yelling, the spitting and swearing which followed made it quite clear what that other animal was. Only a That fight lasted 35 seconds. To judge by the scuffling, it was fairly fast. Then the cat went away. I think he was glad to go, because he ran as fast as he could.

About 15 minutes later something long and low and dark crossed quickly the open space of moonlight between two corn ricks in a farmyard not far distant. It was the polecat. He was looking for the fowl house, and presently found it. This cannot have been the first fowl house he had investigated. I think, because he some idea of how much the sun's power

have been the first fowl house he had investigated. I think, because he soon found his way in at the small entrance used by the fowls.

Then that polecat went mad with the lust of slaughter. He killed not one fowl, but as many as he could.

He was racing about, slaying all he saw, like a mad beast, when suddenly the foor flew open and he stopped.

Bang! A test was made at Leeds a few years ago, in which it was demon-strated that arring a calendar year the run was sching a chicker year the run was sching in the heart of the city for a total of 1187 hours. Four mies away, at Adel, another sunshine recorder was registering the hours of sunshine, and they totaled 1492. In other words, down town in Leeds there was 17 percent less sunshine than only four miles away.

At the same instant there was apurt of flame among the trees close by and a thunderous report, and a charge of the flame among the trees close by and a thunderous report, and a charge of the flame, lay still.

"Ah" said the farmer, "H teach for a minute or the polecat had been a moment, or less than a moment before.

Then a man's figure came out in the polecat had jumped just as the polecat had been a moment before.

Then a man's figure came out in the polecat had jumped just as the the moonlight, stared for a minute or two hard at the water, and passed on the polecat had jumped just as the thought he had fired at an otter.

EXCITEMENT OVER soot carries with it a deposit of tar that will not let go its hold on the leaves and tions of plants even in a drenching rain, and if the majority of c plants ports were not on the under side of the leaves it would have small chance of sirviving the attack of soot and tar.

Patagonia Minera Are Searching For Canadian Who Weat Out Prospecting and Falled to Return.

Patagonia. Ariz. Nov. 15.—Mystery attends the sudden disappearance of T. C. Joslin, a mining man who came to Patagonia a few days ago from the cast. Joslin claimed to have been contact. not only exercises a detrimental in-fluence upon the plant through its leaves, but also through the reduced fermentation of the soil humus, and at the same time by reducing the activities of the nitrifying and nitrogenfixing organisms of the plant. In other words, it cuts down the food supply of the plant and at the same time its ability to utilize it.

deposited amounted to 147 possids to the acre, and the Weight of lettuce on a small place amounted to 140 grams, while at another place, with 156a pounds of soot and other, solids de-posited per acre, the yield of lettuce on an identical plat amounted to only 44 grams. Experiments in other locali-ties between these two extremes dem-onatrated a propagated relation beleft.

Word has been received here of the mairings at Jacksonville. Tenn. on Nov. 12 of H. S. Walton, chief clerk in the dispatcher's office of the E. P. & S. W. in Tucumcari, and Miss Texic isologes, daughter of ex-county commissioner of this county, J. M. Hodges.

Bert Yost and W. L. Powell, both of whom run poal and billiard halls in this city, have combined their businesses and will occupy the building on West Main street formerity owned by A. R. Carter and recently purchased by J. R. Wasson. The building, to, which an addition is being added this week, will have a main hall 120 feet deep lighted by windows and skylights. About 20 tables will be installed.

William Troop is moving his coul and errain business from the former stand on Rallway avenue to the building will be used by the Dodson dray company.

The area that may be affected by a city's smoke is large. It has been shown that soot is frequently deposited upon leaves 60 miles from a city's center. When we consider how many of a city's truck farms are located within that radius, and how deatrnetive to growing vegetables the Leeds experiments prove smoke to be, it will be seen that here is another factor in the high cost of living not to be overlooked. Rollo Russell, London's expert on smoke and fogs, declares that the area of smut from London's smoke reaches 40 miles in every direction. He declares that when the wind switches to the southwest, by noting the velocity with which it blows, he can tell inst when to expect the London smoke to arrive at Richmond. He notes that the moors of Dorbyshire are dirty to git down upon, and the sheep invariably have smoke begrimed fleece. Mr. Russell places London's smoke tax at movared of \$25,000,000 a year, of which

times as much of this deadly poison as was found in the air of a country place in Surry. Dr. Rideal estimated that over a half naillen tone of sul-phuric acid is sent into the air by Lon-

Ten Millions for Laundry Bills.
It has been estimated that the smoke pall over London causes an annual extra hausdry and clean clothes bill of more than \$10,000,000, the cost being apportioned between the cleansing operations and wear and tear. This, with the constant inclination of the people to forget that cleanliness is convenient to the people to forget that cleanliness is compelled to push it before him and next to godliness, because of the smut is compelled to push it before him and

they cannot escape is reflected in the health conditions that obtain.

Household smoke does not affect the sum total of the smoke nuisance to and numbers, but their cost is unany appreciable degree. In the first known. Very few people pay for um-



Cross hatched elbows have been called in. Just because his wife don't chew or smoke th' average husband can't understand why she should want any money,

LEASES HALL RANCH IN DONA ANA COUNTY

Tom Love, of Sterra Blanca, Sella 400 Pat Steers to Nevada ing Company.

O. S. Martin, who owns a ranch at Bailey, in Stevens county, Texas, has leased the F. M. Hall ranch in Dona. Ana county, N. M., 69 miles northwest of El Paso. F. C. Williams, his property on December I. The ranch property is now leased by W. P. Love. It contains about 1100 head of cattle, 50 head of horses and comprises between 400 and 500 acres of state land.

Love Sells Steers. Tom Love Sells Steers.

Tom Love, of Slorra Blanca, Tex.
has sold to the Nevada Packing company 400 fat steers. These deals were
made through D. F. White & company.
A. I. Boyd has brought to El Pace
through Columbus, N. M., 2200 head of
black muley cattle from the Boys
ranch, near Casas Grandes.

LOCAL MEN TO BUILD TUNNEL

J. D. Wollett, of Las Cruces, Mr. and J. D. Wollett, of Las Cruces, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Fullen, of El Paso, and four engineers, will leave El Paso Tuenday night for Lima, Peru. There a large tunnel is to be built and Mr. Fullen is to do the construction work.

American capital is now going to South America as a result of the unrest in Mexico and during the past week, 16 engineers have left El Paso for points in South America, where they are to be employed on various industrial enterprises. Several new freight cars went over the river today for use on the Chi-huahua & Pacific. Two loaded freight cars jumped the track in the G. H. yards yesterday, but were quickly replaced.

TEXAS RETURNS ARE VERY SLOW

Austin, Texas, Nov. 19.-In a stateturns of the recent election for presi-dential electors, which has to be done before next Monday, when the returns are to be counted. Out of 244 counties, the department has only received re-turns from 105.

ASKS CITY TO PAY
TWO THIRDS OF COST.

Denver, Colo., Nov. 12—"If the city
of Denver will pay two thirds of the
cost of driving a six mile funnel
through the continental divide, the
men behind the Denver Northwestern
& Pacific railroad will meet the remainder of the obligation and extend
the road to Salt Lake City giving a
168 mile shorter route."

This was the proposition submitted The city clerk today issued a permit to Fred S. Thompson for the erection of an adobe barn on lots 15 and 16, of block 32, of Morehead's addition. The cost to be \$75.

This was the proposition submitted This was the proposition submitted by Newman Erb, representing the controling interests of the railroad, to 400 business men of Denver, including representatives of the city government. Latest estimates place the cost at about \$5,000,000. It is probable that the proposition will be submitted to the Denver voters at a special election.

FAILED TO SECURE BATES TO THE MINING CONGRESS.

No El Pascans, and probably no other Texas delegates, wil stiend the mining congress at Spokane, Wash, on Nov. 25. The mining congress failed to secure any special railroad rates for Texas.

MARRIED AT COURTHOUSE. Sergt Noblitt who has just returned from Manila, brought with film a great many souvenirs and relics of the islands. One of the micest presents he brought was a Spanish officer's award which was captured at the taking of Manila.

MARRIED AT COURTHOUSE.

MARRIED AT COURTHOUSE.

Were married Monday afternoon by county judge A. S. J. Eylar in Cupid's apartment in the county selected of apartment in the county for the country for

Modern Inventions BY GEORGE FITCH, UMBRELLAS Author Of "At Good Old Siwash"

A dium which passes hand like money. N umbrella is a circulating me- threllas. As a rule a man's umbrellas

Russell places London's smoke tax at appeared of \$25,000,000 a year, of which he assigns \$1,500,000 to death, disease and lowered working capacity.

It has been found that smoke inden air contains much sulphurle acid. An analysis of Manchester air showed 50 the Pananu canal.

Umbrellas were invented in Eagland

many years ago and when the first umbrella owner appeared on the streets he was stoned by the indignant populace which foresaw the trouble it was going to have keeping its eyes free from the noxious things in bad weather.

Wearing an umbrella requires as much

Umbrellas are made in great variety

dium which passes from hand to are the assets of his absent-mindedness. Umbrellas and lead pencils are two Umbrellas are designed to keep the articles which can be stolen without enrain off of the wearer's hat and deposit dangering the reputation. The entirest it on his shoulders. They are made of way to obtain an umbrella is to step up cloth stretched tightly over steel ribs, to a total stranger and claim the one



"Enough water is carried into the houses of this nation by umbrellas to fill the big lock of the Panama Canal."

he is carrying. Ten to one be will pologize as he hands it over.

Somewhere in this world are the deroted few who buy the umbrellus for the millions, but no one has as yet started in agitation to erect a monument to their memory.

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